MONTREAL A DOOMED CITY. 278 INHABITANTS HELPLESS UNDER THE RAVAGES OF SMALL-POX.

No Systematic Effort to Check It-The Autherities Powerless-The French Conn-dians Say that it to the Will of God, and Beluse Vacciontion-The Stination.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11 .- The small-pox shows no sign of abatement. On the contrary, a porough and searching investigation shows that the disease is on the increase in the eastthe French canadians make up the bulk of the population. It prevails almost exclusively mong them. No adequate measures have been taken by the authorities to stay the contagion. The timid, halting, and indecisive policy that has marked the conduct of the officials here from the first appearance of smallpox continues. Travellers on business or pleasure bent shun the city. The wholesale and re-tall shops, the hotels and places of resort, are simost deserted, and all business is prostrate. The epidemic has got the upper hand of the authorities. No one knows, and no one rely-ing on the present wrotched system of surreiliance can know, how many cases of smallpox there are or have been in the city. The bealth officials had about 600 cases on their books yesterday, and the daily average of deaths reported has been about 20, but the officials who give out these figures admit that all the cases are not reported, and that there is a large number concented in the French Canadian quarter. This number they put at 400, thus making 1,000 cases now in the city. They conless that they have no real data upon which to base their estimates, and so one man's guess may be set down as being as good as another's on the subject. Adirondack Murray, who resides here still, and who has given the subject considerable attention, said yestering that he is inclined to believe that there are 3,000 cases here.

day that he is inclined to believe that there are 3.000 cases here.

These estimates represent two extremes, and neither can with reason dispute the other's figures.

"Concealed cases are almost whosh the children of poor French Canadians, who say that God's will must be done, and that neither physicians nor health officers must lay their impleus hands on the sick children. These paronts have no more dread of the disease than they have of their children's teething, and the two are regarded as equally increased. No attempt is made to keep the neighbors away from it, and whether the child lives or dies the mother is serene in her belief that it is all for the best, and that St. Roche is propilitated. "When a person has faith like that," said Mr. Murray, while talking on the subject yesterday, why should she fear the small-pox, or even death itself?"

When a person has faith like that," said Mr. Murray, while talking on the subject yesterday, "why should she lear the small-pox, or even death itself?"

The ex-parson, although seated in his little Snowshoe Restaurant, was apparently in one of his pulpit moods. Taking the bealth officers low estimate of unreported cases, however, it will be seen how small the chances are of arresting the epidemic as long as the present methods of dealing with it are pursued. Four hundred unreported cases of small-pox means that there are 400 places in the city where no surveillance whatever is maintained, where men, women, and children can come and go as they please, and where no pretence is made of vaccinating, isolating, or disinfecting, for the reason that the only authority who can be or who is disposed to perform this service has not been informed of the locations infected, Given these conditions, which the health officers appear to be helpiess to correct, what is there to encourage the belief that the disease will not continue to spread until it has exhausted all its pabnium?

The quarter of the city where the disease is so provident is the poorest and flithlest, and the houses are miserable hoves crowded with children. The rooms are close and unventilated, and large families are huddled together. The French Canadians are a profile race. It is no uncommon thing to find families of eight, ten, or even a dozen children, all under twey years old. It is among these people that the small rooms in a single femenon house were occupied by thirty-eight people, thirteen of whom were broken out, is not exceptional.

To any one at all familiar with the method of recording deaths in any well-regulated city it would seem that the number of deaths reported from small-pox sent out from here is entitled to no consideration whatever. It might reasonably be supposed that when a person dies in Montreal from any cause whatever, the certificate of the evases of death, signed by a physician or from any other cause, is the weekly or semi-weekly

scene a permit of burial is a certificate signed by anybody, physician or his man, stating that the person died of this or that disease. The interment is thereupon allowed and no questions are asked. Under this wretched system the opportunities for concealment and deception are unbounded, and so the number of deaths reported daily must be accepted with quite as much reserve as must the number of new cases reported. Neither are entitled to any confidence in estimating the extent of the spidemic. To-day twenty deaths from small-pox may be reported, and to-morrow twice or only half the number. These figures do not indicate the death rate from the disease. They only show that the person in charge of the cemetery was more careful and more prompt in sending in his returns on one day than on the other. All the data from which the sanitary condition of Montreal is calculated have an equally untrustworthy basis. It is a wonder that any attempt is made to gather any statistics from them. The Health Officer admits that the figures are worthless and totally unreliable. He is confident, however, that it would be useless to attempt to secure civil registration, as influences all-powerful here would defeat any such attempt.

The recent promise of more energetic measures is as yet only a promise. From present appearances there is little ground for hope that it is to be fulfilled at any time. The Provincial Board of Health, appointed by the Government at Ottawa to supersede the local health authorities, is more ornamental than useful. Its nembers have shown no disposition to fight this epidemic as it must be fought before it can be stamped out or even controlled. This Provincial Board is commosed of nine or ten very respectable gentlemen representing the different universities of the Dominion, Two of the members reside in Ottawa. They were not present at the first meetings of the Board when it was decided to build a more commodicus small-pox hospital. Because they were absent the proceedings were all illoyal, and the Board must

vaccinating all who come to them, but no serious attempt has been made to hunt up unvaccinated persons. One of the physicians appointed to go from house to bouse in one of the infected districts is trying to coax people to be vaccinated, but the chances of his accomplishing anything are against him. An attempt has been made to secure the couperation of the priests, in order, if possible, to remove some of the prejudice against vaccination which prevails so largely among the French Catholics, but this has not been successful. The Hishop was waited upon by a committee of citizens who urged him to instruct his people to be protected at once, but he declined to acceed to this request, saying that he was not ordained a Bishop to care for the bodily, but for the spiritual welfare of his flock, and so he refused to go any further than to tell his people to obey their physicians. Meantime the professional anti-vaccinationists are at work. A few days ago they distributed broadcast a big out representing death seizing sababe by one arm, while vaccine lymph was being introduced into the other arm. Accompanying this out was such stuff as this:

MOSTREAL WORKING MEN AND WOMEN FORUED TO BE VACCINATED! NO WORK FOR THOSE WHO REFUSE TO HAVE THE MARK OF THE HEAST ON THEIR BODIES!

TALK NO LONGER OF BUSSIAN TYRANNY! TYRANY IS DETESTABLE IN ANY SHAPE, BUT IT IS NEVER SO FORMIDABLE AB WHEN IT IS ASSUMED BY TYRANTSI

WORKING MEN AND WOMEN TOLD THAT THEY
MUST BE VACCINATED OR STARVE!

WORKING MEN AND WOMEN TOLD THAT THEY

MUST BE VACCINATED OR STARTE!

Then follows along appeal to working men and women to stand firm and light for their rights. The effect of such appeals is seen in a number of factories whore the men have quit work rather than submit to vaccination. It must be admitted that there is some reason for this prejudice among the ignorant classes. Serious consequences resulting from the use of impure human virus have been known, and it is hard to make the people believe that they may not happen again. They do yot take into consideration the fact that the miscliff was done by irresponsible persons, who obtained their virus from anywhere and everywhere. The lymph now used by the health authorities is known to be pure animal virus, furnished fresh every day. Not only has it proved efficacious, but not a single serious result is known to have followed its use here. For all that the people are skeptical and obstinate, and the gutherities are powerless to convert them.

The lymph is the seen, therefore, that the city is really at the mercy of the rench Canadian population, who are in the majority, who control the public offices, and who successfully dely all efforts to make them conform to the simplest sanitary requirements. All attempts to compel compilance with these requirements have been futtle, and they must continue to be so unless stronger hands, backed, by absolute authority, undertake the work. Mr. Gray, who is at the head of the Heath Buréau here, is doing everything in his power to arrest the progress of the disease. He is active, vigilant, and intelligent, but he confesses that he has not been able to control the epidemio as yet. The municipal or civic machinery is all against him, the City Council is obstinate and indifferent, the courts are in sympathy with those who would make no attempt to say the pole, and ilkewise every agency that ought to be relied on for help and cooperation. The newspapers are outsoken in their denunciation of the authorities for their neglect and sh those who are criticised pay no attention to the criticism, and so the only result has been to warn outsiders of the danger of coming here. The situation grows were and worse every day. Wholesale dealers in all kinds of goods are receiving requests to cancel orders, as there is a very reasonable apprehension felt that the goods may be the means of conveying contagion outside. An inevitable consequence of this stagnation in trade will be distress among the laboring classes, who are meat afflicted with the disease. When the factories and mills shut down here, as they soon must do if there is no outside demand for the goods they produce, these inhorers will seek employment classifier. This is wherein lies the danger that threatens the manufacturing cities and villages of New England and of New York. Undoubtedly this contingency will have to be looked to if the disease is to be kept out of those places. An allegest attempt has been made by the footed to if the disease is to be kept out of those places. An allegest attempt has been made by the footed persons from leaving the city on the trains. Inspectors have been placed at the several radiroad stations to carry out this order, but the system under which they blook as entirely inadonate and inofficient. Only those persons are moleated at the radiway stations and on the trains, who are known to have come from an infected house or who are actually ill with the disease. No attempt is made to compel vacchation before allowing people to depart, and it is, of course, impossible for the inspectors to determine whether or not a departing passenger has been exposed to the disease, or to tell how soon he or she may come down with it after leaving the city.

The only recourse for people in the States whese welfare is thus menaced is to procure the exablishment of a rigid system on the border, requiring all clothing and baggage to be disinfected before being allowed to pass, and insisting upon a certificate of vaccination from all persons. The sooner this is done the better. T

IN A CURAN DUNGPON

An American Citizen Thrown Into Juli when be Went to Havana for his Family. A Washington despatch last week called

"Mr. Poubles, besides being a journalist, was in the cigar and tobacco business in this city. He went to Havana in December last, having a passport from the Department of State. His passport from the Department of State. His purpose was to get his family and return to this city. When he arrived in Havana, before he had time to communicate with his relatives, he was thrown into prison for alleged political offences. He had committed no offence in Cuba. He did not go back there for political purposes, and his only crime was that he had written for a revolutionary paper in this country.

"He appealed through Consul-General Williams at Havana to the Government of the United States for protection as an American citizen, but not much attention was given to his case by the last Administration. Secretary Bayard has taken an interest in the case, and the Spanish Government has since assorted that it would give Mr. Poubles a fair hearing. He has, however, been kept in a dungeon for eight months. If Mr. Williams had acted in accordance with despatches received from Washington. Mr. Poubles would have been a free man to-day. The accusation against Mr. Poubles will not stand before any court, because the Spanish authorities have no right to try an American citizen for alleged political acts committed white under the jurisdiction of the United States Government.

"The life of Mr. Poubles in prison is miserable. He is confined in a damp dungeon, and has plenty of vermin for company. He has to pay dearly for any favor that is granted him. We fear that he will come out of prison in shattered health. We hope to see him soon, however, as Secretary Bayard has just directed Consul-General Wilfams to see that he has a fair and speedy trial."

The List of Heferens

hereto? Such measures, they seem to think here, would provoke serious trouble if the authorities undertook to enforce them and so they will not be enforced. It is	The following referees were appointed in cases in the State courts in this city last week:
so they will not be enforced. It is	SUPREME COURT.
ound almost impossible even to placard the	Cases. By Judge Barrett, Referets.
nfected houses, as the owners or tenants ear down the placards as fast as they are put	Joins agt Connolly Gen B Morris
ip, and the Recorder's Court, which has juris-	
liction in such cases, refuses to convict per- ons arraigned for such offences. The police	Thaver agt. Jones N. J. Waterbury Je
ons arraigned for such offences. The police	Laidiaw agt. Riisa Angustus J. Fransfell Thaver agt. Jonna. N. J. Waterbury, Jr. Cuchran agt. Howell Chas. W. Dayton.
are not interfere, and so the most of the in- ected houses are not indicated, and the con-	Way agt Way et al Frederick P Forster
agion spreads. Here and there you see this	Riddle agt Platt E Ellery Anderson.
agion sprends. Here and there you see this blacard in yellow and black:	Gebhard agt. Schuper Chas H Murray
Distance of the second	Couran art. Howest. Chan W. Daylen. Rogers agt. Hogers Lee C. Dessar. Way agt. Way et al. Frederick F. Forster. Riddle agt. Platt E. E. Lisry Anderson. Dancan agt. Flatt E. Lisry Anderson. Gelshard agt. Schuper C. Chan H. Murray. Hill agt. Green. Gilbert M. Speir, Jr. Moulton agt. Jacobus C. Chauncey S. Trunz. Macy agt. Jackson. Geo. B. Morria.
PICOTTE, SMALL POX,	Macy agt. Jackson
in the second contract of the second contract	Réceibers.
But the number of these bears a very small	Silsbe agt. Arthur
proportion to the number of infected houses, and the warning thus conveyed seems to have	
to terror for anybody.	By Judge Van Brunt.
As to the advisability of compulsory vaccina.	Trilinghast agt. Chamberlin Wm A Boyd. Victon agt. Weitherk Orlando L Stewart. Hunterdon National Bank agt. Bloodgood Edwin R Menda. Williams agt. Houghton David L Walter. Evans agt. Owero Water Works. Osborne E. Bright.
on, the eminent gentlemen who compose the rovincial Health Board appear to be at log-	Hunterdon National Bank agt.
criticals, as were also their predecessors, there is hardly a chance that they will resort to it, so that the only means of successfully patting with the epidemic—solution and in-	Williams agt. Houghton David L. Walter.
there is hardly a chance that they will resort	Evans art. Owego Water Works Osborne E. Bright
o it, so that the only means of successfully	Ledyard agt Bull Caphas Brainard
atting with the epidemic-isolation and in-	De Rivira agt. DeRivira et al Edward S. Dakin.
ried in this emergency. The authorities	Evans ant Owego water works, Oshorne E. Bright Bradley sent Bradley Jacob A. Cantor, Ledyard agt. Bull. Cephas Brainard. De livier ant. Delivira et al. Edward 8 Dakin. Fowler ant. Fower et al. Edward 8 Dakin. Serriou agt. De Rivira. Hamilton Cols.
ried in this emergency. The authorities overywhere are afraid to undertake compul-	Same of the Control o
fory vaccination, lest it may result in riot and	Commissioners.
Nerywhere are afraid to undertake compul- herry vaccination, less it may result in riot and bloodshed. Said one of the members of the Provincial Board when discussing the question the other day: "Any attempt to compel gen- oral vaccination among the people who re- quire it would call out a hundred Gabriel Du- monts, who would lead a mob that would spread have throughout the city." When it is remembered that Gabriel Dumont was the man who seed next to Blatin he	Matter of Flynn Nath'l Jarvis. Jr., James W. Ranney, John Von O'lahn.
the other day: "Any attempt to compel cen-	(John Von Glahn.
eral vaccination among the people who re-	Receivers.
pure it would call out a hundred Gabriel Du-	Veiton agt. Wallack Chas. H. Reilly. Matter of Curtiss Machine Co. Win. B. Dowd.
pread have throughout the city."	By Judge Donohue.
When it is remembered that Gabriel Dumont	
was the man who stood next to Riel in his	Macvagt Hart James B. Lockwood. Doutral Trust Co. agt. N. Y. C. and Northern S. E. Co. John Whalen.
of the state of the state of the state of the	McIntyre agt. Clarke (2 cases) Adolph L. Sanger.
contion it would, of course, be necessary to	SUPPRIOR COURT.
Northwest rebellion, the significance of this Myrthwest rebellion, the significance of this atterance may be understood. To enforce vacination it would, of course, be necessary to fall in the aid of the police, but where the sympathics of the police are in this matter may be	By Judge Van Vurst.
aferred from a remark which the Chief of	Youngling agt Youngling Rowland M. Stover.
Police let drop vesterday when he was asked	McAdhary agt. Lennon Win A. Woff. Spaniding agt. Spanding Win L. Stone.
Police let drop yesterday when he was asked whether he thought it would be difficult to	CONNON PLEAS.
minted vaccination in the French Canadian	By Chief Ju ye Daly.
compel vaccination in the French Canadian purfer. He is a French Canadian binself, and may be surposed to know something of	Constant art McMulley Emanuel & Hart
he feelings of his people on this subject,	Mittageht agt, Holm Selbey H. Stuget. John Stegel Max Moses. Matter of Wallack Harlow M. Hoyt.
All said he, in broken English, and with a	Matter of Wallack Harlow M. Hort.
the facilings of his records on this subject. All: said he in broken English, and with a firing of his shoulders." a doctor vaccinated me of my little boys a while ago, and when I	By Judge Allen.
aund it out—well, it's lucky for that doctor hat I didn't meet him that day, or I'd have	N. Y. Life Ins. Co agt. Mechen
hat I didn't meet him that day, or I'd have	N. Y. Life Ina. Co. agt. Meehen. John O'Byrne.
Half a dozen physicians are now at work	Matter of Cluch Ephraim A Jacobs.
	Rufus P. Livermore

STREET CARS ON FIFTH AVENUE Mr. Batch Says the Horses and Rolling Stock

Until yesterday the directors of the Fifth Avenue Rattroad Company had held daily meetings at the offices of the various members of the Board. Yesterday, however, they held no meeting, as the petition to the Aldermen and the forms on which the property bolders of the avenue are to be requested to give their consent have been prepared and made read; for presentation. No day has been fixed for the next meeting of the directors.

Mr. May, one of the atterneys for the company, said the petition to the Common Council

would be presented in a day or two. Mr. A. S. Hatch, one of the directors, said: "It's fashionable to call the proposers of a

new street railroad thieves and grabbers, and such names hurt no one when they are manifestly ridiculous. So we don't care what we're called. Our company proposes to go ahead in a straightforward, manly manner. We intend a straightforward, manly manner. We intend to build the road when we have got the legal right to do so. We are going to evade nothing and grab nothing. We shall build our road by daylight and by week-day labor.

Our tracks will present simest no obstruction to carriages, much less than the ordinary street railroad tracks do, and our equiptent will be of the very best, our rolling stock and horses being ornaments to the avenue, not detriments.

will be of the very best, our rolling stock and horses being ornaments to the avonue, not detriments.

"Of course there may be two opinions on the subject of the necessity of the road. We assert that it is a necessity. I don't believe there are ten people on Broadway who would sign a petition to have the tracks removed from that street, and I predict that six months from the times we run the first car over Fifth avenue there won't be a corporal's guard who will want our tracks taken away."

Mr. Richard V. Harnett said he had talked with a number of people, both residents and non-residents of the avenue, and that the general opinion was that no consent would be given to a sireet car invasion of Fifth avenue.

"The opposition to the road comes not merely from the property owners on the avenue," continued Mr. Harnett, "but from outsiders as well, who only use the avonue. The public does not seem to want the road, and if the property holders consent it will be an outrage on the public, even though airleity isw". No more families are wanted on the avenue. There are cross-town cars every few blocks, and cars on the streams of transportation as Fifth avenue people want or desire. Cars should not be allowed on Fifth avenue and yellow should be reserved as pleasure grounds for the public, not as pastures for monopolists.

"There is no drganized opposition to the proceeding as yet, although there will be. The company is organized to take the avenue, and the public must organize to protect it. The consent of the property owners can't be obtained. The Real Estaic Record will, I think, call for a mass meeting in defence of the avenue, or if it dowsn't, somebody else—I, if necessary—Will do so."

Mr. Arthur Mason Jones, whose family owns large amount of real estate on Fifth avenue.

call for a mass meeting in defence of the avenue, or if it doesn't, somebody else—I, if necessary—will do so."

Mr. Arthur Mason Jones, whose family owns a large amount of real estate on Fifth avenue, said that he was strongly opposed to the building of such a road at present.

When Flith avenue becomes what Broadway is now, as it inevitably will in the course of time," said Mr. Jones, "then, in my opinion, will be the proper time to build a railroad on it. I do not think that the consent of the property owners can be obtained until that time. I am quite sure that my consent can't, I have taiked with a number of people, all of whom strongly oppose the road. I have found nobedy who wants it. But we do want more transit facilities than we now have. The low French omnibus would seem just about to illi the bill. Most people lauch when they first hear of the road, confident that the existing laws will protect the avenue. But the company contends that those laws are unconstitutional, and will try to have them repealed if they prove to be constitutional. So it will not do to rely on our statistics. However, when the people see the gravity of the situation they will stop laughing and organize so strongly that it will be a hard job for the company to got what it wants.

DEALT IN SPURIOUS PARN TICKETS O'Nell Caught with his Porkets Full of Tacm

-Nome of his Victims. The Central Office detectives have been on the lookout for John O'Neil, ailas Smith, ailas Hughes, an old thief, who has served twelve yoars in State prison for various offences. Detectives Heidelborg, Dolan, and Lanthier ran across him yesterday as he was leaving the steps of the clevated railroad at Sixth avenue and Thirty-second street. He ran away, but they pursued and captured him. He was wanted for working the spurious pawn ticket game. He watched the nowspapers for advertisements and notices of robberies, and filled out pawn tickets to correspond with the stolen property. These pawn tickets purported to be from the pawn shop of Leopoid Meyer, 364 Eighth avenue. There is no such shop at that number. O'Neil endenvoyed to sell these pawn tickets to the victure of robberies.

The house of Henry Waters of Englewood was robbed of \$500 worth of silverware, and The Central Office detectives have been on A Washington despatch last week called attention to the case of Cirilo Poubles, formerly associate editor of the Cuban newspaper El Separatista of this city, who has been imprisoned in Havana for the past eight months. He came here from Cuba in 1879 and became a citizen in 1888. Mr. Rublera, editor of La Republica, said yesterday:

"Mr. Poubles, besides being a journalist, was in the cigar and tobacco business in this city. He went to Havana in December last, having a passport from the Department of State. His purpose was to get his family and return to this city. When he arrived in Havana, before he had time to communicate with his relatives, be was thrown into prison for alleged political offences. He had committed no offence in Cuba. He did not go back there for political purposes, and his only crime was that he had written for a revolutionary paper in this country.

"He appealed through Consul-General Williams at Havana to the Government of the United States for protection as an American citizen, but not much attention was given to get the same and his case by the last Administration, Secretary Bayard has taken an interest in the case, and the Spanish Government has since asserted that it would give Mr. Poubles a fair hearing. He has, however, buen kept in a dungeon of the control of the case and the spanish Government has since asserted that it would give Mr. Poubles a fair hearing. He has, however, buen kept in a dungeon of the control of the case and the spanish Government has since asserted that it would give Mr. Poubles a fair hearing. He has, however, buen kept in a dungeon of the control of the control

Bustles are worn lower down.

The days of flounces are no more.

Plush will be very fashionable again.

English styles are more popular than ever. The shelf-like busile is no longer in fashion. The tailor-made suit is the popular fall frock. Turbans are the correct hats for windy days. Children's frocks are made with waists again, Children's frocks are made with waists again,
Mollere fronts are seen only on house dresses.
We are to have another velvet and velveteen season.
Braid is again in fashion, but for cloth dresses only.
Large resary beads are used in dress ornamentation.
Children will wear a great deal of navy blue combined with searler.
Capes, fighus, and short mantles will all be worn for early fail wraps.
The bustle is mortherd. It is sinking lower, and is less pronounced in form. Even little girle' dresses are made with plain skirts Thibet cloth, with build borders, appears among Large flat buttons are the style for street jackets, new-arkets, and long disters. Reariet and dark may blue are introduced in combina-ion costumes and carriage jackets. Young girls wear saller bats this fail; but they are Small honnets, with airings, are worn by matrons, but of by young girls, on the other aids. Moife of cork cut in fameiful designs are introduced nto dress trimmings by English dress tailors. The first full wraps shown at Ridler's, in Grand street, re English walking jackets and new murkels. New woollens woven to simisfate lare over grounds f contrasting color are termed Hebri II. gaipure. Another season of line is predicted, and indicated by he first unportations of dresses, hats, and bonnets. Waistcoats, which are a feature in fall frocks, are arrow and frequently in a point at the waist line. A new ribbed velveteen, the counterpart of corduror, it in lighter weight, takes the mine of corde de la velue Dress hodices, basques, jackets, and round waists all ave waistcoats more frequently than any other finish. The English walking jacket and the newmarket cost re-breight again this fall, and in more severely plain tyles than ever tyles than ever.

Golden brown plush cuffs, collars, and walstcoats are
seen on some very javoly white jersey jackets, gilt butons adding to the drawp effect.

The new hats at Denning's have crowns higher than
were the new lonnets are very small, but are trimmed
ill on top, to look as tall as possible. all on top, to look as tail as possible.

Note but young ladies and bridge ahould wear hats, the bounst is the proper suit-of-shoot head gear for a narried woman, the bridge of a year Ago, of the handsomest fancy wootlen cloths show say dark green intersoven, with two sindes of blue, secribing a small cheek on the dark green ground. describing a small cheek on the dark green ground.
Wood, lead, porrelain, kinas, and good beads of large and various sizes are used to make massimenteries, motifs, braids, and good beads of large motifs, braids, and galloons as decorative as possible.

The detached dog collar of velvet to be worn with any dress is unde very inch this fail, and trainined with any lower in a the top.

New jersey jackets have seems just like any other jacket or basque, and the waistocat is the almost invariable feature in the latest importations and productions of these studies.

Farisian women are trimming their high hats at the last instead of in front as we do in America, but the last instead of in front as we do in America, but the last instead of the front as we do in America, but the last instead of the front as we do in America, but the last instead of the front as we do in America, but the last instead of the front as we do in America, but the last instead of the front as we do in the boy and cash

IDA MAXWELL'S ELOPEMENT

MARRIAGE OF A PRETTY GIRL. Her Husband Beaten Into Insensibility by her Angry Pather, and her Breiber Mer-taily Wounded with a Hammer by an Unknown Man-A Very Tragic Story. ATLANTA, Sept. 11 .- On Wednesday after-

noon Ida Maxwell and John Shelton were married. They had to run away to become man and wife, and a tragedy followed. Ida is 16 years old, and is the daughter of Jarvis R. Maxwell. For some time past she and Shelton have been engaged to be married, but her father was violently opposed to the union, and weeks ago informed his daughter that she could never marry Shelton as long as he could prevent it, He even forbade her seeing him again or holding another conversation with him, but the daughter, unmindful of her father's orders, continued to see him both away from home and at home when her father was absent at his daily work. Her brother, Madison D. Maxwell with equal warmth was opposed to Shelton for a brother-in-law.

On Tuesday the brother ascertained that his sister was seriously considering an elopement with Shelton. Young Maxwell told his sister that he would kill her and Shelton both if necessary to prevent their marriage. The young lady, it appears, knew her brother better than any one else knew him. She gave his threat a consideration, and then, securing his pistol, hid it.

On Wednesday afternoon Maxwell left his place of business, went to his home, and began talking to his sister about Shelton. He again told her that he would kill Shelton in order to prevent the wedding. In the mean time, how-ever, Maxwell ascertained that his sister had secreted his pistol. He demanded it, saving that he would go out and kill Shelton on sight, but the young lady declined to surrender the pistol.

secreted his pistol. He demanded it, saving that he would go out and kill Shelton on sight, but the young lady declined to surrender the pistol.

"If you don't give it to me, Ida," said Maxwoll, losing his temper, "I'll out fyour throat," Some one who was present induced the young lady to give her brother the pistol. She then escaped from the house and started out to flod Shelton. She told him all that had transpired, and they agreed to marry at once. They can it upon Ordinary to be told him all that had transpired, and they agreed to marry at once. They can see that they were running looking lady aroused Judge Calboun's suspicions, and he questioned them closely. They both admitted that they were running away, but the young lady averred most positively that she was eighteen yoars of age. This removed all obstacles in the way, and Judge Calboun issued the license. As Shelton left the office, however, he requested Judge Calboun to keep the matter a secret. Having secured the license. Shelton and the young lady entered a buggy and drove to the Rev. Dr. Norcross's residence. They stopped the buggy before the yard gate, and, springing out, ran into the house. As they passed through the yard they cast furrive glanews up the road over which they had driver so swiftly, as though they were dreading purent. Dr. Norcross saw the couple as they came hurried, but the walk, and met them at the front door. Shelton lost no time in tolling the minister that he wanted to get married.

"And we are in a hurry. Doctor, if you please," said Shelton, his voice trembling and his frame shivering. Don't lose any time—hurry, please. Do it quick do it quick?"

The young lady's face was as pale as a ghost. Shelton lost no time in tolling the minister that he wanted to get married.

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of Leopold Moyer, 364 Eighth avenue. There is no such shop at that number. O'Neil endouvered to seil these pawn tickets to the victims of robberies.

The house of Henry Waters of Englewood was rebled of \$500 worth of silvaryara and stanged and regard the regard and the father, but was those of Henry Waters of Englewood was rebled of \$500 worth of silvaryara.

rush botween her kusband and her father, but was thrown headlong aerosarie hallway by the rolling, surging flighters. The difficulty created a stampede among the ladies procent, and, screaming loudly, they rushed out of the house.

The son took his stand in the doorway and watched his father and his sister's hurband fight until, attl flighting, they entered the parior. The screaming of the ladies was heard some distance, and soon a crowd of men, wo may be surged to the cowd, and drawing two pistors, yelled:

"Stand buck. This is our fight, and I'll kill the man who suproaches."

The sight of the two pistols in the hands of a mad, determined man caused the crowd to chey. The bride, seeing the crowd outside, rushed upon the veranda, and began calling for help. Shabegged those outside to come to her husband's roscue, declaring that he was being killed. Several gentlemen started in, but again young Maxwell presented his two guns, and told them to stop. Again the crowd follows. This bride continued to call loudly for help. She was standing lastle, shricking at the top the was standing lastle, shricking at the top. He was standing lastle, shricking at the conductor of the property stilled to december of the stop. The voung lady, however, continued to beg the crowd to come to her busband's help. Mr. J. D. Dodd and Mr. A. Pound, followed by several gentlemen, started in, but in an instant Maxwell covered each one with a pistol and yelled:

"Stop your yelling, or I'll kill you?"

The crowd could pishly hear the racket on the inside of the house, but they were poweries to enter. The bride's cries again aroused the brother, and again he presented the pistol. This frightened her, and show the pistol was standing on the pistol was standing on the server of the same way."

He hen descended from the porch, Just at this moment a man unknown to th

hair. She is quite said, happened, but I love She said: "I am sorry it has all happened but I love John. He is good and noble, and papa and brother had no right to object. Oh, I do hope brother is not hurt."

An incident in the life of Tom Davis, the dead crook, was related yesterday by Col Charles S. Spaneer. Davis came in Col. Spaneers office one day in the early part of the war with a heavy gold watch, righly engraved, and invertibed on the case as a gift from the printers to Horace Greeley. Bavis said that the watch had been picked from the postet of a messenger on a Fourth accuse car, and that as it was found to be long to thorace directly, he was antained to thorace directly, he was antained to restore it to him. God because companies Davis to Mr. Greeley aworkshop, and the crook without anying a word, ind the stoice watch in the clock in front of the cities. Mr. Greeley and that he shought the watch was gone for good. It was valued at \$400, and the owner usually wors it attached to a leather chain. the front of the crown.

Draped tabliers and tunics are sail worn by fashionable women when the frech is made of repide and plantle fabrics, but, as a rule, the new goods are so heavy as to make plain skirrs with no drapting or looping to speak of a necessity and the rule.

THE TRAGEDY THAT POLLOWED THE assiduous search for materials with framework.

The temperature of some of Shakespeare's poems does not indicate that if he is a specta-tor of this presentation of his work, the sights displease him, but there are among his students many who are bound to be shocked by the Makart picturesqueness that is here shown. When a beautiful woman, singing of love before Phryne and her guests, is so per-fect a blending of the real and the artificial that the eye looks in vain for a shade of difference between the color of her own and the simulated flesh, she may at the first disclosure be regarded as an altogether painted figure on a canvas; but modesty is deserted by this illusion the instant that she stire in pantomime. In her group are four brunette girls, with big black eyes made bigger and blacker by pencil-ling, with complexions heightened to flaming red, and with features palpably selected for their sensuous mobility, who grimace and pose in the centre of a more voluptious scene than has elsewhere lately been produced on the stage. These objects are largely paintings, and yet they do not provoke forgetfulness of the fact

that they are alive.

The passages of the *Dromies*' misadventures

actor? The most valuable use that Crane finds for it is in imitating the unchangeable peculi-arities of Robson. Is it not a positive hindrance to material prosperity? Florence is just now a whimsical Har, Our Governor, at Daly's Theatre—a highly entertaining individual. Pretty soon he may be the newy-rolling Captain buttle, or the brisk Bob Brierly, or any other of his characters, not one of whom bears any resemblance to another in looks or speech, Florence has not been misused by fortune. Nevertheless, his personality has become diffuse and uncertain to the general public, while the unvaried manners of other comediens have served more easily, if not more ofsectually, to win rewards in some instances rastly greater. People knew Sothern only as Dundreary, and maintained with him a friendship that filled his pockets with money and the world with the belief that he was a great actor. They are constantly required to get acquainted with Florence anew, so frequently does he pre-

with Florence anew, so frequently does he present himself as a stranger about whom they must make up their minds as to liking or disliking him.

Acurious instance of an actor putting fixed mannerisms to a fresh use is in "Anselma," at the Madison Square Theatre. Max Freeman is the Minister of Police. He appears in only one scene. Some years ago he had a similarly brief opportunity in "Divorcens," wherein he enacted a waiter in a public restantant. So funnity did he exaggerate the airy pompousness of a laboriously impressive servitor that he made a reputation in live minutes as a clever comedium. There has been an interval of obscurity, but now he is in equal interval of obscurity, but now he

invor, and by means of precisely true despite that he was then a menial and is now a powerful official. This series of doings serve both charactors beriecily well. The reserved supper the Paris politices in the private office of the Paris politices. The private office of the Paris politices in the private office of the Paris politices in the private office of the Paris politices. The private office of the Paris politices and naptins which he flourishingly handled are books and papers. The visiting persons involved in marital troubles, seeking to compose their dissensions in an alcoholized meal are in quest of police aid toward that desirable attainment. Does it seem that the airs of the head waiter would not do at all for the head policeman? They answer the purpose completely. From the same the private of the parishing for the parishing for the parishing for the parishing for the black broadcoth and white linen of evening costume, down to the patentisation of evening costume. The things that made the patentisation of evening costume, down to the patentisation of evening costume, down to the patentisation of evening costume, down to the patentisation of evening the patentisation of aspect has been necessary. The tricks of voice, the same patent in the other things that made in the attrebility of continuous conventions of the patentisation of aspect has been patential of the patentists of greatentists, and he should be attrebility as a part in keeping. He succeeds by inaction. His role has inherent absurdities that a vigorous performance would make apparent. De fellevitle pays it admirably by standing still, the employs his fine and voice in decorous, conventional expressions, but his sturdy legs are only exercised in moning up his hert body. His sich define the spectator to regard him as else than the most important figure in his seems of the dama the patentists of the patenti

Theatrical Notes.

The second year of "Adonis" is passing at the Bijou Obera House.

There is more of "Paquita" shead at the Fourteenth street Theatre.

Timely, by chance, are the boating scenes shown in four of the melodramas current in this city.

The exhibits at the Eden Musée new include Gen. Hancock, Sir. Moses Monteflore, and figures illustrating the life of Christ.

The run of "Nanon" does not come to an end

THINGS IN THE PLAYS.

Acute admirers of Shakespeare interleave his plays with pictures until huge volumes of illustrated matter are produced; but in these books the "Comedy of Errors" has been the thinnest, because it is scant in qualities to suggest expansion. The manner of its enlarge-ment at the Star Theatre, however, may incite the collectors to put it under new treatment. They can there see how, because a shipwreck is mentioned, views of old-fashioned vessels in wreck may be stitched in; how a mere assertion that a woman has given a merry supper excuses the interpolation of pictorial eating. drinking, and attendant amusement; how the location of the story in Ephesus is remindful that there was a Diana of the Ephe-sians, to whom votive offerings were carried doubtless in gorgeous procession, thus admitand how the assumption that the time of the play is the second century lets in all the early Asiatic costumes, furniture, and architecture that can be found. But the most to expand "The Comedy of Errors" in book orm would be barren compared with this stage embellishment, in which the people are so very One in their Eastern clothes that it seems impossible that to their eyes the beautiful scenery a back side of seamy canvas and unpainted

are spoken by Robson and Crane exactly as these artists used to speak them, except for the intervals in which the pictures are shown, and with a temporary variation caused by hoarseness in Crane, which sometimes disables him from speaking just like Hobson. That has sometimes deprived audiences of the perplexi-ty of guessing which was which. Cannot the attending physician, failing to cure Crane's sold, write a prescription that will give a similar cold to Robson, since much popular deight seems to depend on the pitching of the two volces, as with a tuning fork, to the same Is versatility in mimicry worth while in an

yet at the Casino. Roof garden concerts still supplement the stage entertainment.

The assertion comes from Australia that Boucleault has there married Louise Thorndyks, a young astress in his company.

Rose Coghlan, for years of Wallack's company, begins a starring season to-morrow evening at Niblo's Garden in "Our Joan."

evening at Niblo's Garden in "Our Joan,"
The Fifth Avenue Theatre is overcrowded at
every performance of "The Mikado" by the
authorized employees of Gilbert and Sullivan.
The Standard Theatre version of "The
Mikado" is continued, with a marked improvement by some of the performers upon their
earlier efforts.

earlier efforts.

The musical event of the week will be the production by the McCauli opera company at Wallack's Theatre of Strauss's "Die Fiedermaus" to-morrow evening.

The scenic beauties of "The Comedy of Errors," as produced at the Star Theatre, are standing the test of severe criticism, and at the same time appealing potently to loss exacting tasts.

tasts.

The Florences keep metrily on with "Our Governor," at Daly's Theatre, exhibiting a typical American character, accompanied by a dashing wearer of notably sumptuous feminine apparel.

dashing wearer of notably sumptuous feminine apparel.

The English use of the Thalia Theatre is maintained for the purposes of "Shadows of a Great City," which is so extensive in its scenes that the entire depth of the stage is shown for the first time in years.

An English melodrama, hitherto unseen in this city, called "Alone in London," and similar in texture to those which have found recent favor in America, is to be presented at the People's Theatre this week.

A cast including J. B. Studley will this week perform at the Grand Opera House "Michael Strogoff," one of the showlest plays of its kind, and in merit far above mest of the dramas intended to be wholly startling.

The forcible qualities of "A Moral Crime," at the Union Square Theatre, seein to overcome the weaknesses, and the good acting of the principal rôles also accounts for a popularity which is to keep it on the stage several weeks longer.

The Lyceum Theatre will, be reconcept on

which is to keep it on the stage several weeks longer.

The Lyceum Theatre will be reopened on Tuesday evening under the management of Steele Mackaye, who will then often its version of Sardou's "Agnes," with the new title, "In Suite of All." Minnie Maddern and Selina Dolaro will be the rival women.

Whatever may be thought of Janish in the title part of "Anselma," at the Maddson Square Theatre, it is to be admitted that the acting as an entirety compares favorably with what is seen here in the regular season. The comic element is particularly well handled.

The advertisements put out by some of the travelling managers are full of forged commendations purporting to be quoted from Now York criticisms. In other cases single phrases are wrenched away from their qualifying sentences and frauduently emblazoned.

A continuance of "Nordeck" will fill the week

tences and fraudulently emblazoned.

A continuance of "Nordeck" will fill the week at the Third Avenue Theatre. The house has been painted floridly anew by Mr. Hill, the new manager, but the melodramatic scenes and doings in Frank Mayo's play are still more picturesque. The Mayo company is exceptionally strong, as travelling organizations go.

The experiment by Edward Harrigan of venturing with his Old Laurender from the surety of fun into the uncertainties of soberness is so far successful at the Park Theatre that the audiences do not laugh much in the wrong places. The farcical portions of the rôle and play are accepted with the great favor that has ever been accorded to the liarrigan pleces.

The dramatic agencies are run considerably

ever been accorded to the Harrigan pieces.

The dramatic agencies are run considerably after the manner of intelligence offices, and have a similarity in appearance, too, except that the waiting applicants for piaces hardly ever look like domestic servants. It was not wonderful, therefore, that a man in quest of a chambermaid should ask for one in an agency, nor that, being mistaken for a manager in need of an actress in what are known as enambermaid parts, he should hold two or three minutes of conversation with a soubsettle before the misunderstanding was dispelled.

Actors ambitious to step into the place of

utes of conversation with a soubrette before the misunderstanding was dispelled.

Actors ambitious to step into the place of John McCullough abound. Nine have sent forth their propositions to managers. Most of them are so scantily endowed with ability, or have been so hammered in demonstrating their possession of it, that they will be unable even to start on the contemplated tours. More serious sessays are likely to be made by Louis James Edward K. Collier, Joseph Haworth, Gustavd Levick, and several others who have been members of tragedy companies. McCullough qualified himself for the Forrest robust roles by playing in Forrest's support, but he gained public favor slowly.

The plans of the stars are complete for the season. The only foreign noveity will be Judic. A tour will be made by Salvini. The visit by Coquellin is given up. Mary Anderson will come back, Jeferson, Joita, and Emmett, who draw larger audiences than any three others, will present nothing new. Maggie Mitchell will try a new play. So will Barrett, Bouciesuit is not likely to act in this country before spring. The evidences are that fewor farcical entertainments will be seen. Bany of the new ventures in this line lave already faited and gone out of sight. Meiogramms and musical pieces will be pienty. The Mikado" is spreading over the land. Burlesque is the næjected kind of show, though there is a possibility of Lydia Thompson once more.

In every department and on every counter in the great building that is still spoken of as "Stewart", "the house of E. J. Penning A Co., the fail importations of woolens, sliks, novelty, millinery and fancy goods are seen showed the tendencies of fashion and the direction, that the first immunifectures are fashion, and the direction that the first immunifectures are fashing. The variety, originality, and munifectures are fashing the tendencies of the house are greater, perhaps, than he innortations of this house are greater, perhaps, than he innortations of this house are greater, perhaps, than he innortations of this season's took.

Noticeable are the new woollen broche novelties in rough woven, twilled, discound, and barrel grounds of piaks color, with Hyaanine, mediaval, and conventionsized folwer, leaf, and fazing forms, and borderings in bright-colored wools, sliks, and velvet and place Noarfs of wool diagenals, twills, and other weaves are shown in endless variety, with borders and sometimes fringes at the soids. These are for the drapperies and positions at the ground of the sears, the borders for the same kind of wool as the ground of the sears, the borders for the same kind of wool as the ground of the sears, the borders for the same in place of distinces, which are no longer fashion of the borders were those scarfs and dress goods are broche, others are of the borders with the grounds, Semich are no longer fashions of the borders were those scarfs accompanies the wider one intended for skirt drapery.

The millinery department is a fine field for the study of the new styles in hats and bonners. The triumed Paris hats bear the mark and signature of the best art is so (that city. The styles are hovel, unique and original. Hats and homets are things of fine art this sension. There is but little time-lesses, but the use of other ratios of that city. The styles are hovel, unique and original. Hats and homets are things of fine art this sension. The repartment of estimates the first many materials fancy featu In every department and on every counter in

Collector Hedden's Brother-in-Law's Office. Collector Hedden has removed William H. Belcher as Assistant Auditor of the Castom House, and appointed his own brother-in-law, Jesiah S. Knapp, to the office. The salary is \$3,500 a year.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

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Dulness was the feature of the stock market, interest again centring in the yacht race, an easier opening was followed by a fail of 12 cont. in New York Central, and \$460 in lake Shore, Lackawnuna, and Pacific Mail. By 30 clock this decline was recovered and a substantial gain established. A stendy strengthening of the general market was the subsequent record, with a notable advance in New Jursey Central. There was an absolute dearth of news, though Chicago stories of the establishment of a seven years' money pool by the trunk lines, to be announced simultaneously with a reatoration of rates in the near future, was a bull card. Closing prices were the best of the day in most instances.

Closing prices compare with those of yester-

 day as follows:
 Sept. 12
 Sept. 12
 Sept. 11
 Sept. 12
 Sept. 12 Government bonds more active and higher all around. State bonds entirely neglected, A fair business reported in railroad bonds, led by Eries, at advancing prices, West Shore trusts steady. Southwestern generally firmer. Some movement in Denvers at full figures.

Money and sterling unchanged. Quotations for bank stocks are:

The weekly bank statement shows the loss of a large amount of specie, which is said to have been sent in small denominations South and West:

 West;
 Sept. 5.
 Sept. 12.
 Differences.

 Leans
 8324 853,830
 8026 74a5,631
 Inc. 51,852 70a

 Deposits
 3636 83,930
 804,241.05
 Disc. 1473 8.0

 Circulation
 9,766 30
 0.750,99
 Inc. 4873 8.0

 Species
 114,364 490
 111,984,500
 Dec. 2.318,90

 Legal tendors
 85,267,800
 35,172,80
 Dec. 124 9.9
 Tot'lres've \$140,000,700 \$147,156,800 Dec. \$2441,000 Res've requ'd 97,700,000 97,000,000 Dec. 344,000 Surplus..... \$51,800,750 \$49,800,000 Dec. \$2,080,850

The American Bank Note Company has obtained from the Mexican Government a contract for engraving and printing the bonds of the consolidated debt of the country, amounting to \$140,000,000.

In the proceedings to set aside this year's taxes on bank shares, the preliminary papers were flied to-day in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. The next step will be to apply for an injunction. The rate of interest on all mortgages of real estate to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank will be reduced Oct. Ito 45 F cent. For annum. This has been the rate for some months for first-class loans on real estate, and it will probably be lowered to 4 F cent. The Westinghouse Air Brake Company of Pittsburgh wil, at a meeting scon to be head increase its capital stock from \$600,000 to \$3,000,000, from the surplus, with annual divi-

The shipments to through stations from Chicago for the week ending to day aggregated 48,161 tons. The percentages were as follows: Baitimore and Ohio, 6.7; Chicago and Atlantic, 9.4; Chicago and Grank Trunk, 5.2; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh, 12.2; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 22.5; Michigan Central, 20.7; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 11.9; Pittsburgh, Fort Wuyne and Chicago, 11.4.

Paris advices quote 3 * cents at 81.95, and exchange on London 25.27)s.

SATURDAY, Sept. 12.-FLOUR AND MEAL-

SATURDAY, Sept. 12.—FLOUR AND MEAL—
Steady, with right demand.

Cuttors—Futures opened easier, but closed dearer, ther, Bolic, for November, September, D. de. for October, B. September, D. de. for Get January, B. Jan

Stramboats.

A .- BUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGH C. DAYLING STRANG ALBANY OR C. VIREARD Leave Pulton et ally invanit Standaye)

Vestry at Pier. New York Standaye

For Allert 2nd at Pier. New York and Intrinced by Forry West Pulton and Standard Brief. See York and Intrinced by Forry West Pulton Briefle Standard Briefle Briefl A .- MARY POWPLL for West Pour The wait. Sewburgh, Panghkeepsie, It Kingston, anding at Cranscon, Sinton Send tiyde Park daily Shibing a chould be if Pier's He and West 22th et. 3 20 P. M. Poughkeepsie with avening trains for the S. A -PROVIDENCE LINE FOR PROVI-Steamers Rights INJAND and Marks will be and leave Pier 20, North River, daily except but I'M Mark dreat route to reachers on North River

A.-BOSTON VIA STONISCION III Most direct route to Watch Hard State at al

SURP HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BUNG and bay favor and tagent and bay favor ared. Trains leave full at P. B. N. 1928 by ferry & 810 a. H. and 415 P. M. Capacity.